

of the range of the sweet pignut in eastern United States from the place of original description in North Carolina to New Hampshire. It might be confused vegetatively with *C. ovata* and *C. tomentosa* (*C. alba*) in New England, and with *C. pallida* in the southeast. The subapical tufts of hairs on the serrations of the leaflets (see Manning, Amer. Jour. Bot., supplement Dec. 1942, p. 13s) and the persistent coriaceous dark outer bud-scales of the longer terminal buds are distinctive for the shagbark. The hairy twigs, the definitely separated fascicles of quite curly hairs on the rachis, giving this a shaggy appearance, the constantly fascicled hairy lower leaflet-surface, the stout branchlets, and the large buds distinguish the mockernut. The pale hickory differs only in the clearly separated fascicles of curly hairs on the rachis together with the pale and, except for the midrib, glabrous lower surfaces of the leaflets. A paper giving distribution, notes, and a key will be published later.—WAYNE E. MANNING, Northampton, Mass.

PEREZIA ALETES AN ARGENTINIAN SPECIES.—IN RHODORA, XX. 151 (1918), *Perezia aletes* Macbride was described as a new species, casually adventive from somewhere, found in 1917 as a garden-weed in North Worcester, Massachusetts. It has not been subsequently reported; furthermore, Dr. I. M. Johnston has, correctly it would seem, identified the specimen with *P. sonchifolia* Baker, a characteristic species of Argentina. Unless it subsequently appears to have got a real foothold, the species can be considered only a temporary and casual adventive.—M. L. FERNALD.

RUELLIA IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

M. L. FERNALD

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In northwestern Florida there occurs a localized variety which differs from wide-ranging *Ruellia ciliosa* in suppression of the pubescence, the internodes being merely cinereous-puberulent, and the calyx-segments, though long-ciliate, covered on the back with cinereous pulverulence. This should be called